

WITHIN OUR BORDERS

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Summary Of The Assistance Available To Aged, Blind, Widows and Mothers

Major changes in the setup of assistance to the aged, widows and mothers have been made in recent months. Not only has there been a change in the division of responsibility between the two senior governments but new classes of citizens have been brought under provisions of assistance.

The following is a breakdown of the assistance plans:

OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE

Old Age Security:

Pension: \$40 a month paid by the Government of Canada. Requirements: Age of 70 years or over. No Means Test. Resident of Canada for 20 years or its equivalent*. Application should be made to the Director of Old Age Security, Family Allowance Building, Edmonton.

Supplementary Allowance:

Assistance: Allowance of \$10 per month plus hospital and medical services† will continue to be paid to all persons who were in receipt of an Old Age or Blind Pension prior to Jan. 1, 1952. Up to \$10 a month with a Means Test also is available to persons who have resided in Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to the date they were awarded Old Age Security. Costs of Supplementary Allowance, hospital and medical services is paid wholly by the Alberta Government.

65 TO 69 YEARS OF AGE

Old Age Assistance:

Assistance: Up to \$40 a month provided on a 50-50 basis in agreement with the Government of Canada and the Alberta Government. Full cost of administration is borne by the Province. Hospital and medical services are paid entirely by the Alberta Government.

Requirements: Between the ages of 65 and 69 years inclusive.

Means Test: Resident of Canada for 20 years or its equivalent.

Supplementary Allowance:

Assistance: Up to \$10 a month plus hospital and medical services provided by the Alberta Government, under a Means Test, after April 1, 1952.

Requirements: Must have resided in the Province for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to the date on which Old Age Assistance was granted.

WIDOWS' PENSION

Assistance: Up to \$40 a month plus hospital and medical services provided by the Province after April 1, 1952.

Requirements: Between the ages of 60 and 64 years inclusive. Resident of Canada for the 20 years or its equivalent immediately preceding the date she will attain the age of 65 years. Means Test. Must have resided in the Province for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to the date of application.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE

Assistance: Scale of payments now in effect is:

Woman with one child, whose outside income is not in excess of \$120 per annum	\$ 60 per month
Woman with one child (in other cases)	50 per month
Woman with two children	70 per month
Woman with three children	85 per month
Woman with four children	95 per month
Woman with five children	105 per month
Woman with six children	115 per month
Woman with seven children	125 per month
Woman with eight children	135 per month
Woman with nine children	145 per month

(Any woman may earn up to \$1200 a year without affecting the amount of the allowance to which she may be entitled.)

These figures include a special payment made by the Province. Of the remainder, the Alberta Government pays 80 percent and the municipality of residence pays 20 percent. In addition, medical and hospital services are paid solely by the Alberta Government.

Requirements: Assistance is available to widows and other classes of women described in the Mothers' Allowance Act. Must have children under 16 years of age, or under 18 years of age if attending school and making satisfactory progress. Means Test.

BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCE

Assistance: Up to \$40 a month. The Province bears 25 percent and the Government of Canada bears 75 percent. Full cost of administration is paid by the Alberta Government. In addition, a Supplementary Allowance up to \$10 a month is paid solely by the Province, under a Means Test. Recipients of Supplementary Allowances also qualify for hospital and medical services.

Requirements: Between the ages of 21 and 69 inclusive. Means Test. Resided in Canada for 10 years or its equivalent.

*RESIDENT OF CANADA

Applicants must have been a resident of Canada for 20 years immediately preceding the date of application. If absent for any part of these 20 years, the missing time is allowed if the applicant resided in Canada at least double that time previous to the 20-year period. Applicants for Blind Persons Allowance require only 10 years residence under the same regulations.

†HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Services include free treatment services, public ward accommodation to include drugs, dressings, X-ray and orthopaedic treatments while in hospital. Dental services and half the cost of new dentures. Treatment by eye specialist, glasses, and special services as approved by the Director of Hospital Services.

APPLICATIONS

With the exception of Old Age Security, all applications and enquiries should be made to: Superintendent, Old Age Pensions Branch, Department of Public Welfare, Edmonton. ●

On the evening of March 7, Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier and Provincial Treasurer, presented the 1952-1953 Budget to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. Major sections of Premier Manning's Budget Speech are quoted on Pages Two and Three of this issue.

Premier Presents 1952 Budget, Callin

The Budget I am privileged to present tonight far exceeds in both revenues and expenditures any previous Budget in the history of this Province. It forecasts over-all receipts amounting to \$116,856,270, an increase of \$22,633,180 over the previous year. It anticipates over-all net expenditures, including statutory payments, of \$123,576,970, an increase of \$14,607,360 over the estimated expenditures for 1951.

It reflects in both receipts and disbursements the tremendous growth and development currently taking place in our provincial economy and the increased costs involved in providing the expanded public services necessary to assure continued progress and meet the collective needs of our people as a whole.

—PREMIER MANNING.

The following is a condensed summary of the total expenditures proposed by the Government of Alberta for 1952-1953. It shows clearly the proportion and percentage of the net total allocated to each of the major public services.

1952-53 Estimates	Income Account	Capital Account	Total	Less Reimbursements not included in Revenue	Net Total	Percentage
Public Debt	\$ 5,603,760	.....	\$ 5,603,760	\$ 885,000	\$ 4,718,760	3.82
Exec. Council and Legislation.....	1,441,220	.....	1,441,220	.....	1,441,220	1.17
Agriculture and Water Res.....	2,423,075	\$ 4,698,160	7,121,235	116,220	7,005,015	5.67
Attorney General.....	2,490,235	.....	2,490,235	.....	2,490,235	2.02
Educ. and Voc. Training.....	16,833,230	1,628,000	18,461,230	540,850	17,920,380	14.50
Municipal Affairs.....	859,310	.....	859,310	234,500	624,810	.51
Prov. Secretary	574,120	.....	574,120	26,800	547,320	.44
Public Health	14,421,580	2,369,400	16,790,980	1,953,700	14,837,280	12.01
Public Welfare	11,985,170	257,900	12,243,070	3,334,400	8,908,670	7.21
Public Works, Railways and Telephones.....	2,824,015	3,973,825	6,797,840	5,700	6,792,140	5.50
Treasury Department.....	8,100,000	25,000	8,125,000	.....	8,125,000	6.57
Industries and Labour, Economic Affairs.....	1,238,495	10,000	1,248,495	.....	1,248,495	1.01
Lands and Forests, Mines and Minerals.....	3,207,650	2,241,670	5,449,320	1,500,000	3,949,320	3.20
Highways and District Roads	8,309,855	24,983,970	33,293,825	325,500	32,968,325	26.67
	<u>\$80,311,715</u>	<u>\$40,187,925</u>	<u>\$120,499,640</u>	<u>\$ 8,922,670</u>	<u>\$111,576,970</u>	
LOANS						
Treasury Dept., Self-Liquidating Projects Act.....	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	4.04
Railways and Telephones.....	.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	.....	7,000,000	5.66
		<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>12,000,000</u>		<u>12,000,000</u>	
	<u>\$80,311,715</u>	<u>\$52,187,925</u>	<u>\$132,499,640</u>	<u>\$ 8,922,670</u>	<u>\$123,576,970</u>	<u>100</u>

Government Health Services Will Be Expanded

The Department of Public Health has been allocated \$12,467,880, an increase of \$2,258,745 over the amount appropriated last year. This increase is due to the Government's policy of progressively expanding its program of subsidized hospital and medical services, including greater aid to hospitals and local authorities to offset increased operating costs.

For the information of the honorable Members, the following summary indicates the major public health services and the estimated expenditures in comparison with those of last year.

Service	1952-53	1951-52	Increase or Decrease x
Tuberculosis Treatment.....	\$ 1,572,800	\$ 1,352,500	\$ 220,300
Cancer Treatment (Net).....	251,160	184,350	66,810
Maternity Hospitalization.....	1,200,500	950,500	250,000
Mental Institutions.....	3,559,100	2,964,250	594,850
Hospital and Medical Services for Pensioners.....	1,451,900	1,182,000	269,900
Grants to Hospitals and Local Authorities for Hospitalization.....	2,606,400	1,954,700	651,700
Public Health Laboratory.....	279,500	150,500	129,000
Hospital Construction Grants (Net).....	500,000	500,000	.....
Other Health Services.....	1,046,520	970,335	76,185
	<u>\$12,467,880</u>	<u>\$10,209,135</u>	<u>\$ 2,258,745</u>

In addition, the sum of \$1,100,000 is allocated for the health services extension program. This is an increase of \$100,000 over

the amount provided last year, and will be reimbursed by the Government of Canada.

An appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been provided for hospital construction grants. The Government of Canada will reimburse the Province 50 percent of this expenditure.

Net appropriations for the Department of Public Welfare amount to \$8,650,770, which is an increase of \$1,451,150 over the current year's estimate.

The main items accounting for this increase are as follows:

Service	1952-53	1951-52	Increase or Decrease x
Old Age Assistance and Blind Pensioners (Net).....	\$ 5,532,400	\$ 4,415,200	\$ 1,117,200
Rosehaven Home for Aged Mothers' Allowance and Child Welfare (Net).....	239,400	192,500	46,900
Widows' Pensions.....	1,129,600	1,063,840	65,760
Grants to Municipalities, Indigent and Child Welfare.....	280,000	.....	280,000
Other Services.....	716,000	801,000	85,000x
	<u>\$ 8,650,770</u>	<u>\$ 7,199,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,451,150</u>

You will note a new appropriation of \$280,000 is provided for payment of widows' pensions for widows between the ages of 60 and 65 years who otherwise qualify under the terms of the Old Age Assistance Act.

The combined appropriations for the Departments of Public Health and Public Welfare total \$21,118,650, an increase of \$3,709,895 over the aggregate amount provided for these departments last year. The appropriations for this expanded program of social services will represent approximately 29 percent of total provincial expenditures on Income Account during the ensuing year.

For Over-all Receipts Of \$116,856,270

Oil And Gas Development Sets New Records

A section of the Budget Speech dealt with the development of Alberta's natural resources. This section of the speech is presented below.

During the year new records were established in all phases of Alberta's oil and natural gas development. Oil production was increased, markets were extended, additional transportation facilities were provided and important new industries were established to utilize the raw materials provided by crude oil and natural gas.

Production of crude oil was 45,915,384 barrels, valued at \$116,819,581, as compared with 27,149,232 barrels, valued at \$80,568,178, in the previous year. Footage drilled totalled 5,562,665 feet, an increase of 1,232,467 feet over the previous year. There was a substantial increase in the amount of exploratory drilling. Of the 1,237 wells drilled, 451 were exploratory tests and of these 161 were successes and 290 were dry holes. As at February 15, 1952, there were 2,818 producing oil wells with a total daily permissive production rate of 245,000 barrels.

The number of active leases on crown lands at December 31, 1951, totalled 14,330, comprising 9,116,143 acres. At December 31, 1950, the number of active leases was 9,351, totalling 5,769,336 acres.

During the year, the number of reservations of crown lands increased from 502 to 699, with the area involved increasing from 37,123,411 to 48,261,209 acres. By the end of 1951, the total acreage of crown and privately owned oil rights under exploration and development was approximately 73,000,000 acres as compared with 59,000,000 acres at the beginning of the year. These figures indicate the continued increase in geophysical exploration and exploratory drilling.

A substantial increase in the amount of natural gas exploration and development work was recorded during the past year. In addition to important discoveries in the Peace River region, many new gas wells in widely scattered areas throughout the Province have been drilled to gas bearing formations and have been capped pending the availability of a market for the gas. At least two of these discovery wells have indicated the occurrence of hydrogen sulphide in sufficient quantity to make the commercial recovery of raw sulphur feasible when a market is provided for the processed gas. Plants for the recovery of this scarce and vital chemical now are being erected at Turner Valley and Jumping Pound.

Lack of adequate markets for the vast quantities of residue gas thus far has prevented large scale recovery of sulphur from the highly productive Pincher Creek gas field.

During the year, a gas processing plant for the recovery of natural gasoline went into operation at Jumping Pound and the gas conservation project at the Leduc oil field completed its first full year of operation. Gas processed totalled 4,617,624 mcf. Recovery consisted of 43,597 barrels of natural gasoline, 143,175 barrels of propane and 84,527 barrels of butane. Propane and butane, in addition to being valuable as fuel, are essential raw materials for petro-chemical industries, typical of which is the \$50,000,000 plant being erected near Edmonton by the Canadian Chemical Company Limited.

In addition to these liquid petroleum gases from the Leduc field, this plant will utilize residual gases from the three oil refineries in the vicinity. Ethane, another component of Leduc natural gas, will be the basic raw material of a plant to be erected by Canadian Industries Limited for the production of a very versatile plastic, known as polythene, which is available in Canada today only as an imported product.

Great strides were made in 1951 in expanding the market for Alberta oil. The first crude oil from this Province was delivered to Ontario refineries by the Interprovincial Pipe Line last April. At the present time, the maximum flow out of Edmonton is approximately 95,000 barrels a day and the maximum lakehead delivery capacity is 70,000 per day. Additional pumping stations now being constructed and the looping of sections of the line will raise the flow out of Edmonton to 145,000 barrels per day and the delivery at the Superior terminal to 95,000 barrels daily for the opening of navigation in 1953. Additional storage facilities enroute and at the terminal will partially offset the curtailment of navigation on the Great Lakes during the winter months.

Even with the increased capacity of the pipe line to the Great Lakes, Alberta's potential oil production will be considerably in excess of the demands of the available markets. In December last, the industry announced its decision to construct an additional

24-inch oil pipe line to the Pacific coast. The preliminary construction work already is under way and it is expected that this line will go into operation early in 1954 with an initial capacity of 75,000 barrels per day. The through-put of this line can be further increased by the construction of additional pumping stations as production increases and the western market expands.

The certainty of expanded markets in 1953 and 1954 has given an added incentive to the extensive exploration and development program in Alberta and which already is second only to Texas on this continent. It is anticipated that, in the ensuing year, the industry's investment in the exploration and development of our oil and gas resources will be considerably in excess of the \$200,000,000 spent in 1951.

Production of coal in Alberta in 1951 dropped to 7,661,276 tons from the 1950 total of 8,118,206 tons, a decrease of over 450,000 tons. Coal production in 1951 was valued at \$41,000,953 as compared with \$41,631,579 the previous year. Sub-surface mines were most affected by the reduction in output.

New processes for the utilization of coal must be developed and utilized if the downward trend in production is to be halted and the future of the industry made secure. The manufacture of fabri-coal was introduced into the Province at Big Valley during the past year. This new fuel is manufactured by driving the moisture out of the coal, binding it with asphalt obtained from the Lloydminster oil field, and then using an extrusion process that represents the first successful extrusion of a non-compressible material. The product is marketed in a form that has the shape and size of a brick, making it easy to handle and with the added advantage of being clean and improving with age. The heat content of fabri-coal is 10,000 b.t.u. per pound as compared with 8,800 b.t.u. per pound for the same coal in its natural state. It is hoped that additional experimentation with this new process will still further increase the b.t.u. content.

Salt production during 1951 totalled 19,581 tons, valued at \$599,820. Approximately 12 percent of Alberta's refined salt is sold for table use, 45 percent has agricultural markets and 43 percent is used by other industries.

The total value of lumber, ties and pulpwood products produced during 1951 has been estimated at \$15,900,000 as compared with \$13,790,700 for the year 1950, an increase of \$2,109,300.

Fur production during the year was valued at \$5,280,952 and fish accounted for an additional \$652,000.

Since the transfer of our natural resources to the jurisdiction of the Province in 1930, nearly 4,900,000 acres of land have been patented, most of which has been taken up by homesteaders. Additional land is being made available as rapidly as the necessary surveys can be completed.

Industry Makes 'Tremendous Strides'

The year 1951 showed tremendous strides in industrial development. Industrial buildings, completed or commenced, totalled approximately \$65,000,000 while construction already approved for 1952 is in excess of \$42,000,000.

During the year, 15 new manufacturing industries were established in the Province, involving capital expenditures in excess of \$96,500,000. These industries will create direct employment for approximately 2,800 people and indirectly will provide employment for many more.

There were 750 Alberta companies, representing an authorized capital of \$176,572,000, incorporated during 1951 and 211 extra provincial companies were registered.

The value of production from Alberta's manufacturing and processing industries was approximately \$422,000,000, an increase of \$33,000,000 as compared with the previous year. There are indications that the expansion of existing industries and the establishment of important new industries will continue at an accelerated pace throughout 1952.

In keeping with the Government's policy of encouraging and assisting new industries, 33 industrial loans, totalling \$4,116,600 have been made to date by the Alberta Industrial Corporation. Net repayments of \$1,701,776 have been received, leaving a balance of \$2,414,824 outstanding as at December 31.

The balance sheet of the Corporation shows total assets of \$2,414,840 as against liabilities of \$2,330,500, showing a surplus of \$84,339, of which amount \$80,000 has been provided as a reserve for doubtful loans.

A Veterinarian Reports On

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

(The following article, written by Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, appears in *Within Our Borders* so that cattlemen and farmers may learn the symptoms of the dread foot-and-mouth disease which is threatening the Canadian live stock industry.)

Foot-and-mouth disease, also known as aphthous fever, is an acute, highly communicable disease chiefly confined to cloven-footed animals and characterized by an eruption of blisters on the mucous membrane of the mouth and on the skin between the toes and above the hoofs. The blisters rupture, forming erosions and ulcerations; there are also salivation, tenderness of the affected parts, loss of appetite, lameness, emaciation, and a decrease in the quantity of milk secreted.

The disease is essentially a disease of cattle, but hogs are easily infected. Goats, sheep, buffalo, camel, deer, llama, giraffe and antelope also can be infected. Horses and poultry have not been found susceptible to the disease. Human infections sometimes occur, but cases are rare and not serious.

A Virus Disease

It is a virus disease which is found in the fluid in the blisters and the blister coverings on the mouth, feet, and udder; in the saliva, milk and various secretions and excretions; also in the blood during the rise of temperature.

A wide distribution of the virus and a rapid infection of a herd are the result. Animals may be infected directly by contact with diseased animals or indirectly from infected manure, hay, utensils, drinking troughs, railway cars, animal markets, barnyards, and pastures. Human beings carry the virus on their shoes and clothing and even on their hands when milking, since the udder is occasionally the seat of the eruption. It may also be carried by dogs, cats, rats, chickens, pigeons, and other birds. Milk in a raw state may also transmit the disease to animals fed with it.

Infected animals even before they show any visible symptoms of the disease may eliminate virus from their bodies in large quantities, thus acting as an unsuspected source of spread of the disease. Foot-and-mouth disease may attack the same animal several times. Although an attack of the disease produces an immunity that may last for a long time, it has been found in recent years that there are at least three types of virus and, while an animal after recovery from the disease produced by one type is immune to that type, it is readily infected with the other types of the virus.

The period of incubation—that is, the time elapsing between the exposure of an animal to infection and the development of the disease in that animal—is variable, usually from three to six days. The disease, however, may appear in 24 hours or, in exceptional cases, not for 18 days or even longer.

Disease Causes Heavy Losses

The highly contagious character of foot-and-mouth disease and its rapid spread to practically all exposed, susceptible animals lead to heavy losses.

The mortality from the disease may vary between wide limits. In the mild form of the disease the losses from death may be about three percent of the affected animals. However, in the malignant type of the disease the mortality is greatly increased, and in the severe epizootics which visited Europe between 1918 and 1921, the mortality reached from 30 to 50 percent of the adult animals in some affected areas.

In addition to the direct loss from deaths of animals from the disease, a great loss is also sustained as a result of the animal having had the disease. As the disease progresses the animal, because of the pain and fever, loses weight rapidly, and in lactating animals there is a reduction in milk secretion. The udder often becomes inflamed and in many cases is ruined by the formation of

abscesses. The value of many milking animals is permanently injured.

Permanently Lamed

Inflammation of the feet may in many cases cause considerable difficulty, particularly where secondary infections take place. The animals are permanently lamed in many cases and their value consequently impaired. Abortion is frequent with pregnant animals, and typical lesions have been observed in the newborn at birth. Altogether these losses may amount to from 20 to 30 percent of the value of the affected animals.

Evidence as to the monetary losses suffered by countries in which foot-and-mouth disease has become established may be gathered from the fact that the estimated direct loss to the livestock industry in Germany during the epizootics of 1920 and 1921 was about \$119,000,000. This sum does not include losses caused by disruption of business caused by quarantine restrictions. In Brazil the average weight loss was 135 pounds for each infected animal.

Disease Symptoms

The period of incubation is from 18 hours to three weeks; longer periods are explained by the virus being carried on the body before entering the tissues. With frequent exceptions the temperature rises from two to three degrees a few hours before the local symptoms are recognized. The initial mouth symptoms are those of an acute painful stomatitis: loss of appetite, abundant salivation, smacking of the tongue, grinding of the teeth, and redness of the oral mucosa. The distinctive eruption usually appears on the second day. In the mouth, vesicles and blisters are found. The smaller blisters are thin-walled and appear on the mucosa of the lips, cheeks, and dental pad; the larger are one to two inches in diameter, thick-walled, and appear on the upper surface of the tongue. These soon rupture, usually the same day, leaving a denuded, red, painful surface.

The stomatitis is now more severe and anorexia may be complete. The saliva increases and drools freely from the closed lips. The denuded area heals in about a week, and uncomplicated cases recover in from ten to twenty days. Blisters on the feet accompany or follow the eruption in the mouth.

Blisters Between the Toes

The initial symptoms are lameness, severe pain, heat, redness and swelling of the bulbs of the coronet. In one or two days blisters appear in the space between the toes, especially at the front. Healing may be delayed by secondary infections which invade the deeper structures. Persistent lying down is common in cattle. On the udder, lesions appear shortly after the mouth eruption; the vesicles are confined largely to the teats and are ruptured by milking. Often the udder is swollen, the teat canal invaded, and the milk itself changed. All the members of the herd are attacked simultaneously, and the mouth vesicles all appear at the same time. Pain and loss of appetite cause rapid loss of flesh.

Swine Suffer Less

In swine the foot lesions are most prevalent, though blisters may appear on the snout. The attack is milder than in cattle, and the resultant lameness may readily pass without an examination being made. As a rule the foot lesions first develop on the bottom surface of the claw at the front part of the bulb. Pregnant animals may abort. In pigs, sheep, and goats the lesions in the foot are most common, but both forms may be observed or only the mouth lesions.

Vesicular stomatitis closely resembles foot-and-mouth disease, but is usually not of an epidemic form, although on occasion it has spread rapidly over wide areas. It occurs in horses, cattle and swine. Aphthous or mycotic stomatitis affects only a few of the adult cattle in a herd and no blisters are formed. It is due to a fungus infection getting into cuts from rough or poor feed.

The disease has broken out in the United States on ten occasions, the last being in 1932. Each time it was stamped out by the method of slaughtering all affected and exposed animals. This is the method being employed in controlling the disease in Saskatchewan.

Tree Planting Popular With Alberta Farmers

Alberta farmers are becoming convinced of the advantages of shelterbelts, according to the Alberta Horticultural Board. Approximately 500,000 more trees were planted in 1951 than during the previous year, and approximately 2,000,000 trees will be planted during 1952.

As a result of the work of the Advisory Board, the popular "Alberta Horticultural Guide," issued by the Extension Department of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, has been revised and will be ready for distribution towards the end of March.



"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration and services of the Alberta Government.

It is believed the many and varied services of the Government will be effective in the degree they are known and used.

Any material used is for immediate republication. All photographs used are Alberta Government Photographs unless otherwise specified.

Correspondence should be addressed to "Within Our Borders," Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

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